REPORT OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE

35TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

WOMAN'S BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS.

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* Reported by EDNA WOODALL *

* 1565 INSURANCE EXCHANGE *

* CHICAGO *

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Meeting was opened with scripture reading by Mrs. Bennett, song and prayer.

READING OF MINUTES

Mrs. McMillan read the minutes of the 35th Annual Meeting. Approved as read.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

None.

SPECIALS

The first matter that has been referred from the Board to the Annual Meeting is the question of Specials, and I will ask the Corresponding Secretary to read to you the action as it comes to us from another meeting of the Board.

"That the Woman's Board should discuss the advisability of submitting to the Woman's Meeting the proposed special exceeding $30,000 for consideration."

1st - This plan will permit full discussion by the representatives of the contributing sources of the Board.

2d - Decisions reached to have full consideration of the Board.

3d - Such action would have a tendency to create larger interest in the work, which naturally results in the responsibility for determination of plans and policies.

4th - After some discussion it was decided that there should be submitted to the meeting each proposed special exceeding $30,000, same to be decided by the Annual Meeting and only after definite action by the Annual Meeting. This does not refer to any particular special. It simply refers to the general policy of bring all such specials before you.

Mrs. [illegible] of Mo. - I move we adopt the resolution of the Board.

Seconded by Mrs. Hume of Oklahoma. Motion Carried.

The Office Conference then recommended that the Board submit to the Annual Meeting as the special to be given greatest emphasis this year, the need of $35,000 to cover following items at Dwight School, Oklahoma, or "Old Dwight":
$30,000 to erect and equip stone of brick dormitory.
$ 5,000 to provide complete water system.

Motion made by Mrs. Knott of Oklahoma and seconded by Mrs. Mitchell of Michigan.

Mr. Ellsbon was then called to present the matter of work among the Indians at Dwight School.

Mrs. Bennett - Are there any questions you would like to ask?

Mrs. Phillips of Arkansas - Marble City is so near our town (Ft. Smith) that Dwight School sends members of their faculty to our town to buy supplies. One of the members was in our town last week and I had to answer some questions from the Department Store in regard to it. I think we need the school enlarged very, very much, and I should be delighted to know that this appropriation is made. The school certainly is needed. We are somewhere between ½ and an hour's ride from Marble City. Fort Smith is on the border line.

Mrs. Knott of Oklahoma: I would like to ask the gentleman to tell the ladies why the public school is not

sufficient for the Indians. A good many people think the public school is the place for the Indians.

Mr. Allaben: I am sorry I have not the testimony of the people, who wrote from Oklahoma. Every educator, whom I consulted, gave the statement that I have repeated here; that the Indian needs a special school that would be adapted to his temperament and his environment. I had a letter from the President of the University, but I thought he was not as well acquainted with the situation as to the matter of schools as other public school men that had been a long time in Oklahoma. I didn't come prepared to debate the question as to the need of such schools for Indians, as we have been having such schools for such a long time that I didn't feel that that question might come up. Mr. Robe has been working among the Indians for 25 years. He can give you a great deal more information on that subject than can I. I was not convinced in my own mind at all when we started this project. I had no opinion as to whether we should do any more in the way of school work among Indians, but testimony was so strong in favor of continuing this work that there seemed to be no question about continuing it at all. There is a great deal of difference between the training that a pupil gets in a day school and a boarding school. A boarding school offers an opportunity for Christian education.

Mrs. Hume of Oklahoma: Having lived 24 years on Indian Reservations, I naturally know something about the question. I suggest that we defer action until we can put the matter before the General Assembly - Mr. Tait. We can then get a line on the

work and vote upon it. I make a motion that we defer action.

Motion seconded by Mrs. Collins of N. D.

Papers were distributed regarding the restriction of the work of the Woman's Board, and same was read by the Secretary.

Motion for adoption was made by Mrs. Bartlett of New York and seconded by Mrs. Arends of New York.

The matter was taken up for discussion.

Mr. Allaben: I went before the Woman's Board in New York because I wanted advice and guidance. You know the limitations of our resources; how for the past five years we have received about the same amount each year for our budgeted work. Practically no increase. I feel it is time for a full and frank discussion of this matter. You need not [illegible] the proposition that there are territorial restrictions, but it seems to me there would naturally be restrictions, and it seems to me that such territorial restrictions should be defined.

Mrs. Baity of Mo. - Where do you classify the Mountaineers? If we are not to have work among any but the Indians and immigrants, where is the work among the Mountaineers?

Mr. Allaben: It is not proposed to classify any of them. Exception is made in regard to Indians and immigrants because of the exceptional qualities of the Indians and also the pressing importance of the immigrants. The Mountaineer's field may overlap, where in states, by reason of their financial resources, those states should care for their mountaineers, or the Mexicans or Mormons (I am not speaking of any particular state), but I do not feel that because any one state has Mormons or Mexicans

or Mountaineers in it, that it necessarily would have claims upon the resources of the Woman's Board.

Mrs. Baity: I would like to ask - In our own state, for instance (Missouri), if we would like to take care of these people, how can we do it? Why can't we support that work through our gifts to the Board, because we have such great need for it, and our gifts could then go to support the Mountaineer work in these districts? That is the question we want light upon.

Mrs. Wade of N.Y. - How can we approve the definitions we have given in the first paragraph - the first Resolution? We have stated positively that we make this declaration as a Board. Where do we find any authority for that? I think that is the first question that will be asked us; where we find our warrant for such a declaration.

Mrs. Hume of Oklahoma:- I was under the impression that two years ago at Louisville we spent hours and hours discussing our relation to the Home Board.

Mr. Allaben: May I answer the last question; that it said nothing at all about territorial restrictions; that is the import of this question and the question has been asked.

Mrs. Pence: May I ask a clear definition of what these territorial restrictions might be?

Mrs. Bennett: Any attempt to answer opens a tremendous question which influences immigration and all local questions which have been troublesome for a number of years, which we shall probably not hope to answer at this period- we shall probably strive toward the solving. It is the effort to establish a very broad basis.

Any attempt is just like making an amendment to our National Constitution to not interfere with state rights, as it would have to be worded on a very broad basis in order that it may be fitting to local conditions in any given state. It has to be the action of any such body as this. As Mr. Allaben has said, there are constantly coming to his department applications to go into various states. So far as the individual and local appear, it is a question who can scarcely differentiate between one and the other. Each locality is in just as much need as the other, but one may be in a large and prosperous state and the other may be in a state which exerting itself to the utmost could not meet the need in all the state. The opportunity to respond to that need varies greatly in the two states. One cannot possibly respond, even by putting forth the utmost endeavor of all the churches there. The other state may make a tremendous effort and succeed.

Mrs. Maynard of Wisconsin:- Who is to decide on the ability of the several states?

Mrs. Bennett:- It would have to be a mere matter of statistics. It would scarcely be fair for any individual to set himself or herself as an authority on that point. The per capita wealth of the state is a matter of record, also the church wealth of the state.

Mr. Allaben:- I would like to say to say to Mrs. Baity, there is nothing in this resolution that estops her claims for Missouri mountaineers or any other state. (second question) Possibly it would be incorrect to say that there is nothing in any warrant that is down in black and white to allow them quite so broad a statement as that made by the Womans Board of Home Mission .

devised in the standing rules of the Woman's Board as a component part of the Board of Home Missions in the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. It would be ill befitting us at this meeting to try and decide just where the Board of Home Missions is a local and where a National one, because the General Assembly is to try and decide that question this year. When the relation of the Woman's Board to the local work amongst emigrants was taken under consideration it would rather as stated, by implication at least and accepted at that time, that this Board was to undertake National problems and in those places which had Christian advantages, educational opportunity and financial resources, the work was to be done locally. That phraseology was not used, but it would seem that we as a body established that as a policy.

Mrs. Maynard of Wisconsin:- I wanted to ask whether the Board's adoption of this second resolution - the reason why the Board asks us for this resolution.

Mrs. Bennett:- Because a number of requests are constantly coming to the Board and on the basis that one is just as needy as the other it is felt that if there was an established and definite way by which the Board, which meets once a week, had definitely agreed upon action in such cases from the Atlantic to the Pacific, it is from the effort to know your wish in the establishment of the work that the question has come up.

Mrs. Mc Millan:- Hasn't it proven very often in the past that to definitely restrict our policy which may have been found very convenient at the time, after a year or two might prove a great bugbear to get through with? Is it best to bind ourselves to set rules in this rapidly changing time, only to be set aside at a following

meeting. Could not each case be decided upon its own merits instead of binding ourselves in this hard, fast mould and thus prevent ourselves from doing certain things which might be the very things to do.

Mrs. Bennett:- It would give a oneness of effort. The opening of new work will have to be decided more or less by those who are in and around New York. Let me disabuse the minds of anybody that we for one moment consider we are the people to do anything. We are your servants to act for you when you cannot get together. We want you to bring all important matters of this kind up for us to act on them. We want you to tell us how you want this done.

Mrs. Beebe of Illinois:- I think that the pressure seems to be so great on us in all the states to devote our funds in our own state. In Illinois there are foreigners everywhere - in coal mines and in various places - and the women ask me, "Can't we start work and send funds through the Board?" I say to them, "These are local conditions", and I think it would be for that person that we need to make some rule. The one exception I should make would be the Mexican, possibly including the Indian and immigrants. This would involve the Southwestern states sufficiently that these needs could be met.

Mrs. Bennett:- Texas could be excepted, New Mexico and Arizona could be excepted, for we could not expect them for many years to meet these needs, therefore we could meet those conditions for them.

Mrs. Diefenderfer of Pennsylvania:-I was wondering if the policy of the Woman's Board was ever changed. I think we were to do Christian educational work. The bible has been banished from our public schools in most of the states, re-instated in a few, and there are

bodies working for the re-instatement in all our public schools. Of course, the mountain work has changed and community work has been taken up, which, I suppose, means the same thing - Christian education. There is not much work among immigrants - there is not much work except kindergarten. What do the Christian advantages mean as touching the Indians? It seems to me that only in the state where Presbyteries or Presbyterian Churches are working in conjunction would that come up at all. In Pittsburg we gave $9000 and it all goes for work among foreigners and we do not get credit for a cent.

Mrs. Maynard of Wisconsin:- Isn't there danger in giving this work over to local socities?

Mrs. Bennett:- There is danger. The receipts of the Board do not increase as rapidly as they should when we think of the increased membership of our women's socities and the increased wealth of the church-as we grow older there should be greater knowledge of the work. Local work is claiming the attention of the women of the church and very rightly so. As members of communities, Christian women cannot withdraw from Local work. The question is not saying you must do local work, but to find the plane of balance between local and national work.

Mrs. McMillan:- I do not see that this resolution and the second one in any way cuts us off from a possible new work among immigrants.

Mrs. Beebe:- I was thinking in connection with the whole question that the need of these outside places must appeal to every Christian woman. The places where they have no churches, libraries or schools and it seems to me that it is the duty of the Christian women of America, because almost all of these communities are near towns or places where they have the benefit of schools and the people in those places ought to take care of them and give their attention to it and not forget that the Woman's Board has their work where no other educational or Christian advantages are provided. That appealed to me last Thanksgiving and Christmas as it never had before; that there are thousands of children, who never knew of Thanksgiving or Christmas, because no one ever told them, and we live in a presbytery where we feel we have a great many immigrants.

Mrs. Wade of New York:- The wording of the motion. I feel that for many of us the wording seems very unfortunate. There are two or three

things. The phrase "territorial restrictions", which, with all due respect to Mr. Allaben, is not clear and which never will be clear and which has no place in here. We can find some other phrase that will clear our minds and take away that bugbear. The other thing that I speak most strongly on. We immediately commit that great governmental mistake of bringing up the State Rights. I should think the present example of General Assembly would be enough to warn us away. I certainly think we ought to be warned by the past to avoid such things. I think we might substitute the word "Community" for the word "State", or might say "In communities which by reason of their financial resources, educational development and Christian advantages". We would leave it in a state where it could be settled possibly from personal knowledge and observation. How we will ever put territorial restrictions to the Board work other than those established, I am unable to state. We must recognise that virtually the only National problem is the immigrant problem. We felt that it was National in the sense that it affected virtually all communities, that we had no other national problem; take Cuba and Porto Rico - they are an exceptional populations. As to the wisdom, I should not wish to criticise this.

Mr. Allaben: If I were to take up the last phrase that Mrs. Wade had used "exceptional populations", I come forward with the Mountain people of the Adirondacks and the Mountain people of Pennsylvania, because those people are exceptional in their environment. They are exceptional in their lack of advantages and in their arrested development. I believe I will have the support of the New England delegate when I make an appeal for the Mountaineers of New England, because the best blood has been drained out of those communities for

the past number of years. I believe if we are just to define it by communities, we do not get anywhere at all. Communities opens the road for any place. This is a community and the Adirondacks, one county, is a community. That is a word which is susceptible of broader interpretation than anything else. We use the word community as a rule among 300 or 400 people. We have to face those problems in our National life and we have to pay a very heavy price out in Colorado for the sovereignty of the state of Colorado. I do not seehow the Cubans and Porto Ricans come into this question at all, because these are not states and this says states. Exception has already been made of these and also of Alaska. Cuba is foreign territory, but in Porto Rico we haven't the same need of day schools that we had years ago and that obtains also in Cuba. I do not see how the citizens of the United States of America are going to get away from their own states.

Mrs. Bennett:- Are you ready at this time - (We have a motion for the adoption of this paper), to consider it paragraph by paragraph, or do you still wish to discuss it as a whole?

Mrs. Thompson of New York:- May I speak in favor of this resolution. It seems to me that it is time for the Christian women in the United States to realize that something rather different has come into our missionary work. In the first place, the Christian influences are much more widely diffused than they used to be. In the second place, the school influences are more widely diffused than they used to be, although not nearly enough. I suppose there is no place in the world where we have so much illiteracy as we have in our own territory. In Germany they have one illiterate person in 1,000. In the United States we have 100 in 1,000. The Christian women of

Women have for a number of years been saying to the people of America, "We are going to help you educate the people of your state." The people of the state have said, "Then, if the Christian women want to educate our people, let us not appropriate more money than we have to. If you would get statistics of your state, you would see how it goes. The citizens should educate their people and not fall back on the Christian women to do it for them. In the state of New York there is an illiteracy of about 5%. As Mr. Allshen says, there is an enormous amount of illiteracy in the mountains of New York. Such is also the case in New Jersey. We can't go into places like that. It wouldn't be fair to take money of women all over the United States and put the money in the Pine Districts of New Jersey. The fact that the people among the Indians are not willing to work and the people who live among the Indians say, "There is no good Indian but a deal Indian", makes us take the Indian up as a National problem as also the Mexicans and Mormons, and we have had these people in the Mountains somewhat as a National problem because the South was a poor community and because they did not take up the idea until recently of their education. Our school systems need stimulating. We women can help that stimulation in a good many ways, but why should not the communities take care of that work themselves. We can send deaconesses and women to do Christian work a good deal cheaper than we can send people to support schools and I think we can possibly do just as good Christian work. States like Missouri and places like the Adirondack Mountains in New York and in Ulster County, New York, and like the regions in New England. Shall we consider that these are National problems. Wouldn't it be better to be broader if we can branch out? Insist on citizens in these states doing their own

work. In the state of North Carolina, the percentage of illiteracy is almost 29%. When you compare that with one person in a thousand as they have in Germany, doesn't it seem awful that we, in this great country, should have such a percentage of illiteracy? Norway and Sweden have only one person in a thousand illiterate. The question of illiteracy is more the question of a State. We should bring our Christian training rather than the question of having schools. I suppose there is hardly a big church in Chicago or New York that doesn't have its mission work distinct and separate from its own church work. Why can't the women in small communities do exactly the same thing? Why can't the Woman's Society contribute to that end and let the Woman's Guild contribute to their local work? We should not take from the work which is national to contribute to local work. We must have both of them and they must both be done by Christian women and by women of the town in which they live.

Mrs. Rowley of Alabama:- I think perhaps I come from the second state in illiteracy in the United States. It isn't because the state hasn't schools, but because we haven't compulsory law, and until we get that, I fear that we will have illiteracy. I feel that these things should be taken up by the states and I feel that the Club women are doing a great deal along this line of putting a state in a condition where it will take care of its own, and for that reason I am in sympathy with the resolution.

The paper was then taken up paragraph by paragraph for consideration of the working ~~and any~~ action regarding it.

Mrs. Rowley of Alabama:- What are territorial restrictions?

Mrs. Bennett:- We are seeking to define that. We have not any definitions except the term "exceptional population."

Mrs. Beebe:- Would it be any clearer to leave out the word "territorial?"

Mrs. Bennett:- It would then seem the character and not the location of the work.

Mrs. Wade of New York:- I know that would be the first word that people would suggest to take out. "Territorial" is the word that people will not understand. Or, when somebody reads this in the Home Mission Monthly, how are they going to understand it? I wonder what warrant we have in putting in territorial restrictions. I can't yet see that we have any warrant in putting this in; "Whereas it is necessary for us to define our territorial restrictions." If you insist on putting in a word, certainly "territorial" is not definite. A phrase such as the "restrictions as to the regions", would be better. I think I would sooner have any amendments come from the floor, however.

Mrs. Bennett:- Does anyone wish to offer any amendment?

Mr. Allabent- Territorial restrictions are defined below.

Mrs. Bennett:- Is this word "Territorial" used in the sense of a political division.

Mr. Allabent Yes.

The second paragraph was then considered.

Mrs. Rowley of Alabama:- Will the fate of the Home Board affect us in any way? How will it affect us as an organization?

Mrs. Bennett:- So far as we can foresee the future, I should not say that it would affect such a definition as this. It seems to me that as we look into the future any definition that may be made may perhaps materially strengthen this phraseology rather than to the contrary. Simply judging by the signs of the times, I would say that we would be strengthened rather than limited in such a definition.

Mrs. Hume of Oklahoma:- It seems to me that the wording under "Resolved" is a little contradictory of the wording above.

Mrs. Baily of Missouri:- The matter of Resolved is perfectly clear, and, in order to avoid confusion, would it not be well to eliminate the third paragraph under Whereas? I think the "States" makes it clear enough. That gives us all a chance.

Mrs. Bennett:- The elimination of the third entirely is offered as a suggestion.

Mrs. Maynard of Wisconsin:made a motion to eliminate the third paragraph under Whereas. Seconded by Mrs. Barton of Minnesota. Carried. First paragraph was again considered.

Mrs. Mitchell of Michigan:- I have just been thinking that perhaps the Board of Home Missions - the Assembly - might define this for us better than we can do.

Mrs. Bennett:- The Assembly is bigger than we are, but we are quicker.

Mrs. Wade of New York:- I think there are one or two words we might be asked about, especially as it says, "and as such is limited in its activities to the consideration of national problems." We have here a phraseology that would be extremely difficult. Would the consideration mean financial consideration, or just consideration? We will have these two points brought up. These limitations mean activities of a national problem, and, if so, what do we consider a national problem?

Mrs. Bennett:- The chair understands that giving consideration presupposes the possibility of financial aid, but it would be ruled out from even considering financial aid. A national problem is a pretty is a pretty big question for anybody to accept, but we are open to amendment concerning better phraseology.

Mr. Allaben:- I simply want your advice. We have done things through personal assistance of people who were interested in large propositions and which were of superior merit, but have been against the work of the Woman's Board. Having been over this field recently and coming back with these tremendous needs that have been opened up because of your work of over twenty-five years, I lay them before you, because I don't want you to lose these opportunities.

Mrs. Wade:- Will Mr. Allaben be willing to incorporate into this definition of what the Board commits itself to and say what the Board will consider a national problem?

Mrs. Phillips of Arkansas:- I have been feeling that the Mountaineers were going to be left out, but since the last statement, I think the Mountaineers are a national problem, as they are in a number of states.

Mrs. Bennett:- New York should meet its own problem. North Carolina cannot because it is such a large proportion of the state.

Mrs. Knott of Oklahoma:- I am not brilliant and I am often stupid, but I saw this at first and I believe that most of the ladies did. It seems to me this is very good just as it stands.

Mrs. Van Dyke of Missouri:Made a motion that the paper be amended by putting the first item under Resolved under Whereas, in place of the third paragraph, which is to be eliminated. Seconded by Mrs. Mitchell of Michigan. Carried.

Mrs. Bennett:- The General Assembly took action to incorporate the Woman's Board of Home Missions as a separate society. So far as the chair knows, there was no appeal to the Executive Commission to take this action; in fact it had already been taken three or four weeks before we knew about it. The Executive Commission in New York said that it would incorporate the Woman's Board of Home Missions under the title of "Woman's

Home Mission Board of the United States of America". Question has been asked as to what reference it might have to any action we might take. We do not yet know what further action General Assembly is going to take concerning Board of Home Missions, but all we can do is to go on as we are at present constituted. The questions asked were simply whether the officers would approve of the name "Woman's Home Mission Board of the United States of America" under which it was to be incorporated and as to the state in which it desired to be incorporated. There was no question as to whether we would like to be incorporated. The matter has remained in this tentative state, as the letter which I wrote has never been answered, stating that New Jersey would be the best state to be incorporated in as New York is an extremely hard state to be incorporated in. We have no further light on the possible action.

Mrs. Maynard of Wisconsin:- This says "Woman's Board". I don't see that it says anything about Home Missions.

Mrs. Beebe of Illinois:- Might not the same objection be made about the Presbyterian Church not being mentioned?

Mrs. Bennett: All in favor of the adoption of this paper with the amendment first, that the third paragraph under Whereas be omitted and the first paragraph under Resolved be inserted as third paragraph under Whereas, and that the full title "Woman's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church" be inserted. Carried.

Meeting re-opened at 2. P.M. by singing and prayer by Mrs. Storer. Motion made by Mrs. Leonard of Baltimore for adjournment at 4.30, seconded by Mrs. Beebe of Illinois. Carried.

Mrs. Bennett:- The matter of Depository for Literature in San Francisco is now before you. Synod of California asked the Board for a salary

of $25.00 to pay a person to take care of depository for literature in California.

Mrs. Gildersleeve:- "That the Woman's Board does not wish to establish a precedent in California and asks that California Synod appeal to its socities for an increased contingent fund to meet this emergency, and asks the Board to establish a policy to cover all similar cases.

Mrs. Goddard of California: I may say in explanation that we do not ask for a Secretary's pay. We ask for a paid person to distribute the literature.

Mrs. Bennett:- Mrs. Goddard used the phrase that California could not have literature distributed from New York. I do not quite understand that, because New York distributes literature all over the United States.

Mrs. Goddard of California:- Because of the distance. They want the literature immediately - by the next mail.

Mrs. Bennett:- Will Miss Rue please tell us the situation in regard to these various depositories.

Miss Rue:- We have a depository in Philadelphia. I should say this is not a depository of the Woman's Board, but of the Philadelphia Presbytery. Chicago Presbytery has a depository. We supply literature from our office to Mrs. Cora Adams so that they may have literature at their headquarters in Chicago. California is the third depository. Of course, being further away, it would take longer for California to receive its literature direct from New York, but we send literature direct to Colorado and to all of the other synods. I should perhaps add that the North Pacific Board also keeps our literature in conjunction with that of other foreign boards in its offices in Portland, Oregon.

Mrs. McMillan: How are these depositories maintained?

Miss Rue:- Under the supervision of the Presbyterian socities. Mrs.

Goddard asks for a paid secretary to conduct a synodical depository. As you can readily see, if our Woman's Board were to grant this request, there would immediately arise questions from other presbyterial socities or synodical societies, who might wish to have their secretaries paid by the Woman's Board.

Mrs. Goddard:- I understand that it would be a branch of the New York Depository in California. We have no one to do that work and we have always educatedvour people up to the point they now are.

Miss Rue:- If it should become our office of the Woman's Board in California, that would mean that we would have to pay a salary there and would have to conduct that office from long distance.

Mrs. Bennett:- Should we establish such a policy as this?

Mrs. Knott of Oklahoma:- It is an awful time for us to wait to get literature from New York, when we could get it so easily from St. Louis or somewhere in the Southwest. Delegates from Colorado and Minnesota also stated that they needed offices in those states.

Miss Rue explained the necessity of secretaries being very careful in ordering literature; said to read literature in her file and see what would be suitable for her locality. Urged that socities be careful in selecting women for office of secretary.

Mrs. Storer: If they knew they could not return them, they would not order so many.

Mrs. Bennett:- The question arises as to why this was not settled in New York. I will ask Miss Fish to take up this question.

Miss Fish: More than a year ago the North Pacific Board wrote to the Woman's Board asking that we assume a certain amount of office administration expense. This was refused. We thought they should pay this in some other way. During the last year, they took action

themselves to deduct a certain amount from their gifts and retain it in Portland for the paying of this expense, but the Treasurer of the North Pacific Board sent in a request for the full amount of gift and then deducts a certain amount for administration expenses. They send in the full statement and we deduct 3% from their gifts.

Mrs. Beebe of Illinois:- Twenty years ago we found that in order to meet the demands of our women in this territory, we must establish a depository for Home Mission literature, because of this city being the headquarters of the Board of the Northwest. For the last few years we have been spending $1000 a year for an office, $20 a month for rent, $55 a month for a secretary. We started with a desk in an office for $5 a month and a woman at $35 a month. The work has increased so that our expenses have increased and at the present time we have to allow $1000 a year for expenses. We take it out of the gifts of our women. We take out 3%. We never send a statement. We take out 3% before sending in the gift.

Mrs. Bennett:- How much territory do you cover with your distribution?

Mrs. Beebe:- We send literature to all of these Northwestern states - 14 or 15 - wherever the Board of the Northwest distributes. Through our Presbyterial Society we distribute over 1,000 text books.

Mrs. Goddard:- We have been training our women all these years to do nothing with the money that they give for mission work for anything but mission work and have all expenses from New York. They hate specials, but they will give to general funds. We distributed last year in California alone 1200 study books. We have that foreign mission station, the only one in the United States under the Occidental Board. We didn't like to take anything out of our funds at all, because we had educated our women not to do that. We would

...hey it would be dispensed from New York. There is no use talking about our doing any other way.

Mrs. Beebe: We don't take out of our mission funds. We put it in our budget at the end of the year. Women know it is in the expenses and they prefer that expense because they like to have headquarters - a place to go to.

Suggestion made to appoint a committee to consider this matter.

Motion made by Mrs. Barton of Minnesota that a committee be appointed to take the matter under consideration and to report at the next meeting. Seconded by Mrs. Baity of Missouri. Carried.

Suggestion that a motion be made to appoint a time for the meeting. Mrs. Beebe of Illinois moved that we have a meeting on Saturday evening. Seconded by Mrs. Mitchell of Michigan. Carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mrs. Bennett called to the chair Mrs. Pence of Michigan, who called for a report of the Nominating Committee. Mrs. Corning of New York submitted the report of the Nominating Committee:

Mrs. Bennett for President
Miss Hyatt " 1st Vice President
Mrs. Crane " 2nd Vice President

Mrs. Gildersleeve, Associate Secretary
Miss Petrie Young People's Secretary
Mrs. Potter Secretary for Student Work
Mrs. Sackett Recording Secretary
Miss Fish Treasurer
Miss Finks Editor of Home Mission Monthly
Mr. Allaben Superintendent of Schools
Mrs. Storer Secretary of Women's Department of Freedmen's Board.

Motion made by Mrs. Porter of Kentucky that the report of the Nominating committee be accepted as read. Seconded by Mrs. Mitchell of Michigan. Carried.

Mrs. Wade of New York moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast

the ballot for the ticket that has been nominated. Motion carried. Mrs. McMillan, the Secretary, has the honor of proposing the names as read:

Acting President	Mrs. Fred S. Bennett
1st Vice-President	Miss Anna Hyatt
2nd Vice-President	Mrs. Augustus S. Crane
Secretary	
Associate Secretary	Mrs. H.J.Gildersleeve
Young Peoples Secretary	Miss M.Josephine Petrie
Secretary for Student Work	Mrs.Dwight E. Potter
Recording Secretary	Mrs. Augustine Sackett
Treasurer	Miss Dora M. Fish
Editor	Miss Theodora Finks
Superintendent of Schools	Mr. M. C. Allaben
Secretary Woman's Department of Freedmen's Board	Mrs. Susan L. Storer

Motion made by Mrs. Phillips of Arkansas and seconded by Mrs. Wilson of West Virginia. Carried. The Secretary then proposed the following names for Advisoy Vice-Presidents:

Alabama	Mrs. Fannie H.Jones
Arizona	Miss C. G. Gilchrist
Arkansas	Mrs. R. T. Phillips
Atlantic	Mrs. J. P. Allison, Mrs. C. M. Young
Baltimore	Mrs. M. V. Richards, Mrs. J. Ross Stevenson
California	Mrs. R.B. Goddard, Mrs. F. M. Dimmick, Mrs. Paul Raymond
Catawba	Mrs. W. E. Carr, Mrs. G. C. Campbell
Colorado	Mrs. J. G. Klene, Mrs. R. E. Coyle
Idaho	Mrs. A. L. Lee, Mrs. C. E. Harvey
Illinois	Mrs. A. G. Beebe, Mrs. C. W. Robinson, MissJulia E.Johnston
	Mrs. B. D. Brainerd
Indiana	Mrs. F.F. Mc Crea, Miss Isabel W.Cooper, Mrs.Herbert Campbell
Iowa	Mrs. S. J. Brown, Mrs. O. F. King
Kansas	Mrs. G. L. Banks, Mrs. E. H. Hoag,Mrs. E. Higginson
Kentucky	Mrs. E. S. Porter, Miss Sue B. Scott
Michigan	Mrs. J. E. Mitchell, Mrs. H. L. O'Brien
Minnesota	Mrs. Elijah Barton, Mrs. C. P. Noyes
Mississippi	Mrs. J. S. Hudson
Missouri	Mrs. G. P. Baity, Mrs.S.L.McAfee, Mrs. L.S. Mitchell
Montana	Mrs. H. S. Buell
Nebraska	Mrs. J. B. Butter, Mrs. W. C. Hoyt
New England	Mrs. Wm. D. Mc Kissick
New Jersey	Mrs. C.L.Thompson, Mrs. W.E.Honeyman, Mrs. James A. Webb,Jr.
New Mexico	Mrs. A. M. Thomas
New York	Mrs. G. C. Yeisley, Mrs.John Sinclair, Mrs.Howard Elmer
	Mrs. W. J. Milne, Mrs. James M. Gifford.
North Dakota	Mrs. A. D. Collins, Mrs. Archibald Goodall
Ohio	Mrs. John L. Tait, Miss Alice Patterson, Mrs.E.T.Houston

Oklahoma	Mrs. W. A. Knott, Mrs. Charles H. Hume
Oregon	Mrs. J. V. Milligan, Mrs. F. [illegible]
Pennsylvania	Mrs. William E. Gell, Mrs. W. B. Holmes, Mrs. S. P. Harbison, Mrs. D. F. Diefenderfer, Mrs. Charles Hodge, Mrs. Joshua A. Sharpe
South Dakota	Miss Anna E. Mc Cauley
Tennessee	Mrs. T. A. Wigginton, Mrs. A. H. Daily
Texas	Mrs. W. B. Preston, Mrs. R. F. Butts
Utah	Mrs. L. M. Gillilan
Washington	Mrs. M. E. Steele, Mrs. D. R. Mc Clure
West Virginia	Mrs. G. I. Wilson
Wisconsin	Mrs. C. A. Hayward, Mrs. Fowler P. Stone

Vice Presidents At Large

Mrs. W. J. Darby, Indiana
Mrs. J. F. Kendall, Indiana
Mrs. E. F. Pomeroy, Minnesota
Mrs. J. F. Pingry, New Jersey
Mrs. M. E. Boyd, New Jersey
Mrs. C. E. Walker, New York

Field Secretaries

Miss Abbie H. J. Upham
Mrs. D. E. Weber
Mrs. Guy S. Davis
Miss Eliz"beth I. Cameron
Mrs. J. H. Aldrich

Mrs. Pence:- It is necessary to receive our ratification at this time as to what shall be done.

Motion made by Mrs. Leonard of Baltimore that we adopt report of the Secretary and cast ballot for the same. Seconded by Mrs. Neal of Arkansas. Carried.

Mrs. Wade:- I wish to voice a vote of thanks to the Nominating Committee for the efficient work they have done. Therefore I make a motion of thanks for its painstaking work of the year. Seconded by Mrs. Mitchell of Michigan. Carried.

Mrs. Bennett then returned to the chair.

Suggestion made to appoint a committee to take up the matter of literature and report at the Saturday evening meeting. Committee:

Mrs. Dieffenderfer of Philadelphia, Chairman
Mrs. Beebe of Illinois
Mrs. Goddard of California
Mrs. Knott of Oklahoma
Mrs. Daily of Missouri
Mrs. Clancy of Colorado
Mrs. Barton of Minnesota

Secretary requested to report in regard to Dwight School and Mr. Allsbon asked to make the matter clear.

Recommended that the Board submit as a special to be given greatest emphasis this year the need of $35,000 to cover Dwight School this year. Mr. Robe asked to explain conditions at Dwight School.

Mr. Robe:- "It gives me great pleasure to take to you. It certainly was a great pleasure to us at Old Dwight when we heard that the place was to be considered as one of the objects for specials for this year. Last fall when school opened our greatest difficulty was not to get students but to keep them from coming. As they came in we began to question 'why did you come', 'haven't you a school near your home?' 'Why do you want to come to this school?' I would look over the questions and consider students and applicants and then insist that this man take his boy back because he had a school near his home or was able to pay to send him to some more expensive school; but even after refusing as many as we could we filled every space we had for a child to sleep, and the dining room was so full that when a boy came in late and his place happened to be at the back end of the dining room table, he had to wait until the others finished before he could get into the dining room. Mr. Allsbon objected to our having fifteen boys in the attic of the boys' building and we are sorry to have them there, but if they wanted to be at school they had to sleep there. So we went on until Christmas, when the fire came and took away the boys' building. We had almost finished the new dining hall and we were able to put beds in there and our girls occupied that until we could build a temporary camp house for the boys. We bought lumber and galvanized iron and put up four walls and a roof and [illegible] floor and set the beds in there and the boys went out

and left there that the girls might have their building. Some of them called it a barn, some a camp house and one said they were living out of doors. There was no way of warming the place except by a stove in one corner, which we fixed up that they might have a sitting room. Now, the question is, what are we to do next Fall. We cannot ask forty or fifty boys to come back and occupy that camp house during the coming year, and we must do something before school opens in the Fall. If we are able to tell the people that we are building our school will be full again in the Fall. I believe a great many boys would come back in the Fall and occupy the camp house, but it is hardly just to ask them to do this. Certainly we must do something. "The people are anxious to send their children to school where they may receive not alone an education, but also bible training. We must do what we can because there are so few schools in Oklahoma for Indian children that give bible instruction. Those who have been in schools themselves are most anxious that their children should go to the same kind of a school. The Pastor of a church at Tulsa asked me if we could possibly take another girl, saying that some man had left a will that his daughter must be educated in the Presbyterian Mission School. He thought we had the only one left and he wanted to get into our school. I told him what the conditions were but if the girl could put up with them we would take her. There is some matter pending between the judge and guardian, but she is coming next Fall.

The people feel that they are better acquainted with the Presbyterian School work than with that of any other church. As Mrs. Home said, we used to have twelve Mission Schools in Oklahoma, now we have but two. Surely the need is great - greater at no place than at Old Dwight. We must provide for those children and we hope you will see your way clear to make this a special for this year."

Mrs. Wilson of Wisconsin:- May I ask how money is raised for specials?

Miss Fish:- Money for specials should be raised as an extra. During this last year we did not have a special - we concentrated on the current work; the year before we had Fink's Memorial at Utah. This year we feel ready again to take up the special.

Mrs. McMillan:- Is there any relation between the fine advance that we have this year, without a special, and the trouble we were in the year before with a special? Is this not in direct opposition to the policy of budgets and the "Every member canvass"? Can we consistently adopt a budget system and immediately put out something that is not in the budget?

Mrs. Bennett:- The first statement is made that the Woman's Board shall be budgeted in the general budget of the General Assembly but not in the local church. The General Assembly budgets the Woman's Board along with all the other Boards of the church.

Miss Fish:- It was to a certain extent. The year before we had Fink's Memorial. We received for that about $25,000. Our receipts this year were not a great deal larger but the amount we received for Fink's Memorial last year went for current work this year. It has to be by very special effort that some of these extras are taken up if the current work is not to be affected.

Mrs. Wilson of Wisconsin:- It does not affect the budget of the Home Board, because it has not yet reached this Board. Some of our Presbyteries resent this request coming later in the year - they would rather it would come in the Spring.

Mrs. Bennett:- The only answer would be that it is an actual special, keeping constantly in mind that it is not a budget or an apportionment, but a special over and above that.

Mrs. Wilson of Wisconsin:- Would it not be well to let it be known in the Spring that they may be asked for additional specials?

Mrs. Bennett:- It would be well to let it be known that they may be asked for additional specials.

Mrs. Mitchell of Michigan:- Tell them that the Woman's Board might ask for additional funds:

Mrs. Mc Millan:- It is a matter of constant explaining, not only to the Presbyterial Socities, but almost every local society and it is irritating to them and they say that they have been trying to be very businesslike and budget their affairs and almost at the very start they find specials.

Mrs. Bennett:- The Presbyterial Secretaries should be notified of this. That footnote should be added so that it may be understood. We never can hope to eliminate specials in the line of emergencies. You may consider this an emergency. The fire brought this emergency on.

Mrs. Wilson of Wisconsin:- I wish the Board would add just a little to its duties and send to the corresponding secretary of every society a sample of all letters. I did not know that this footnote was added. If the secretary knew every bit of literature that went out she would then be in a position to explain.

Mrs. Mitchell of Michigan:- The president should see that the secretary and treasurer gets this. When the church has a fire that creates an emergency and the people are bound to respond, and we can hardly do more.

Mrs. Barton of Minnesota:- When we made out our budget in Minnesota we reserved the right to present a special instead of making a 20% advance. We made an apportionment of 40 or 50%, with the understanding that it was to aply to general fund.

Mrs. Maynard of Wisconsin:- We include it in the general advance asked for to the general fund and it did go down through the Presbyterial offices to the local office but our Corresponding Secretary was left out - that is the reason why Mrs. Wilson did not know of this.

Mrs. Rowley of Alabama:- I am in favor of this as a special if we are to have a special. This seems the greatest opportunity.

Mrs. Bennett:- Is anyone ready to make a motion concerning this $35,000 for Dwight?

Mrs. Knott of Oklahoma made a motion that $35,000 for Old Dwight be a special for the coming year. Seconded by Mrs. Mitchell of Michigan. Carried.

Mrs. of Indiana:- I do not know if Indiana could do anything this year. We have had so much to do during the past two years.

Mrs. Bennett:- I suggest that we send the words "Special", "Emergency" ringing down the line.

CONTINGENT FUNDS

The next item was the matter of Contingent Funds, but it was decided to leave this for discussion on Saturday evening.

BUDGET

Mrs. Bennett:- Is there anything in line with this subject that you wish to ask?

Mrs. Diefenderfer:- I was wondiering if the women found any difficulty throughout the synods with the men's budgets of the churches interfering with the woman's missionary society.

Mrs. Bennett:- Judging by correspondence, I should say yes. We couldn't answer this. It was the report of Woman's Board of Foreign

Missions and they ask us to unite with them in an appeal to the Executive Commission for a ruling on this matter. This was presented in February, and the matter was carefully gone over by the men - rather a large group of men. We were asked just exactly the relation of the woman's socities to this whole question and as to why this thing should be taken up in this way. It would be too long a story to take up all details. The Executive Commission expressed itself in this way: There were three resolutions, concerning, first, the budgeting by Assembly. The second is as to the urging of every woman as a church member to continue her relations to the budget of her church. This we all do. Third, That the women in their own socities should continue their gifts. The strongest argument it seemed possible to present was this, that if we were budgeted in the envelopes, it would possibly mean that there would not be given that largely increased amount to the church that was now given. That the women would put the money into the envelopes, but they would not put into envelopes so large an amount as they gave to other things. I mean the women on the inside would. It is the local woman, who doesn't know only in a very indefinite way what the Board is and what the Woman's Board is and what the difference between them is. The question was whether she would understand all this. In the second place, there is a very strong argument constantly coming up to us from the various local churches; that the women feel they can't keep up the interest in the society if the women haven't something to do. If they are going to put their money in the envelope, which seems to them to be a very vague way of doing it, they are not coming to the Missionary Society. I want it very clearly understood that before we went in on this we carefully considered the whole question, as to whether it

seemed to indicate any desire on the part of the woman's society to withdraw from the church. To that very definite question, General Assembly can express an opinion. It cannot legislate for a local church. Every local church will have to deal with this problem directly by the pastor and the women getting together.

Mrs. Diefendorfer:- There is a great deal of trouble in Kansas along that line.(Mrs. Diefendorfer then related a story of a minister taking one position and his wife standing out against him.

Mrs. Wilson of W. Va.: In loyalty to our pastors in West Virginia, they came to the women and told them they wanted them to keep their budget separately. "This does not affect you women." I think we ought to have our own money.

Mrs. Mc Millan:- I want to cite one instance that happened in Westchester: A certain man there has been the Presbyterial representative. I made this bargain with him, which he acceded to. He said that he would guarantee the gifts of last year absolutely that they would meet their apportionment. He would give them a 10% of all advance and he made me the informal promise that their gifts would be doubled. So I make that church a sort of experiment station and we will see what they will do.

Mrs. Clandy of Colorado:- I would ask if there has been an effort made to let our pastors know of this situation. This matter came up in our executive and regular session and motion was made that the statement which you have given us today be read before the presbyteries. This statement was read in its entirety to members of presbyteries and not a single pastor had seen or heard this resolution.

Mrs. Knott of Oklahoma:- The church officials - lay it there. I think the women have some influence with their home session. I remember when the matter came up regarding the Woman's Home Missionary

Society, my husband said we had no business to touch the women's money and it never has been touched.

Mrs. Brown of Iowa:- I want to ask if this budget system has affected any of the ladies in regard to their praise service, which many of us give in the churches one evening in the year. We were unable to have that this year, because of the budget system.

Mrs. Bennett:- This is entirely a local matter.

Mrs. Goddard of California:- We haven't done away with our executive committee as appointed by the synodical committee and we claim we are appointed by the ministers and get nearer to them. Wherever they insist on budgeting we go right in with them and so far we have been able to cope with them.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Announcements were then made by Mrs. Gildersleeve.

ADJOURNMENT

Motion was made for adjournment of the meeting, to be called again Saturday at 8. P. M. in this place.

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